THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

Perfection of Character The Sole Objective In Every Educational Process

Within Every Human Organism is the Germ of Personal Consciousness That Guides, Through Experience, the -Real Man-Time For Subjective Education.

> Vocation Series No. 24. By ANNA B. SLOANE.

Character building is the main object, the material objects around him to his in education, as it is of life, and around own ends this central object are all educational theories arranged. A science for tracing the great law of the central life of man as distinguished from mind, emotions, and body is slowly being born. and this science, the science of character, must be the foundation for the

ethical science, the science of conduct. Man is a being constantly changing, constantly evolving. His evolution may be viewed either from within or from without, or from both points of vantage. Whether the exterior development of man causes the interior or the reverse. or whether they are parallel, neither caused by the other, is, as yet, an unsettled question to a great body of

physical scientists. But in the mind of the metaphysician there is no doubt that within every human organism is a germ of individual spirit, of character, or of personal consciousness. The real man, which is neither the product of the body, nor of the nervous system, emotions, or in-tellect, uses this as his instrument for unfolding or evolving; and man himself, his nervous system, his feelings, his mind, grow through experience.

Forming Individuality. It is the inner man, back of the nerv-

ous system, back of intelligence and will, who has the power to organize experiences and benefit by them. A dog may look on art treasures for a hundred years and still be the same old dog, but a man cannot live in any environment without being influenced thereby. The more developed his nervous system is the greater is the influence exerted by environment. The more highly evolved the individual is the more developed is his nervous system, but it is the man himself who organizes his experiences with his environment.

A nervous system, without the man A nervous system, without the man back of it would have as much difficulty in organizing experience and in benefiting by it, as a telescope would have in discovering a planet with the assistance of the astronomer. Man is a living consciousness, gradually coming into contact with his material surgery roundings, by means of his brain and nervous system.

him that he, as an individual, can use future.

Belts of all styles are heaped upon the bargain tables of an F street department store at the uniform price of 50 cents. The patent leather belts worn with this year's shortwaisted coat suits are among the lot, the majority of them combining the leather and white kid. Suede belts about four inches in width, in gray or green, are other bargains. Last of all, there are children's belts of enamel leather in various light colors.

Hat-bands of Palm Beach cloth will appeal to the possessors of Palm Beach suits, who seem to be a rapidly increasing legion. These are 50 cents each at a man's cloth-ing shop on Pennsylvania avenue.

Nearly all the white skirts of the coming season are ribbed. The kirt of smooth fabric has evi-

dently seen its day. Ribs are of all widths, from the narrow wale of pique to the broad effects of golf-

cord. Most of the skirts are made with pockets, liberally supplied with buttons. A store in F street is show-ing a most attractive assortment of

wash skirts for young women. These are developed in the most

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Character Development.

By exercising his power upon the ob jects around him, he discovers order and purpose in nature and physical science is born. Back of things he finds force, or life, and by noticing the ways in which it operates he spells the A B C of the law of life. He begins to see the interaction of himself and his environment, as a unified system and, when he has found himself and the universe, his hidden powers begin to come to light. The spirit has

gin to come to light. The spirit has become self conscious and his character develops rapidly, by means of the experiences of life and the spirit in which he meets the experiences. In efforts to guide his fellow man into the best way in which to meet the experience of life, he forms codes of ethics proceeding from the commands "do not" and "do," and from this science of the evolution of character which deals directly with "to be." Here is the heart purpose of education, as it is of life.

Whether we realize the fact, or not, in our inmost hearts we are not seeking ease, or prosperity, or fame, but perfection of character. Hence exterior advantages fail to satisfy us as soon as they have been attained. It was the effort of attaining, not the object itself, we wanted. Our inner being knows that sincerity is more important than fame; unselfshness than comfort; strength of character and balance of mind greater than any particular environment, and impresses these facts daily, with more and more force upon our outer personality.

Objective Education.

Objective Education.

Although it is true that the human spirit must evolve itself, though it is true that a child that is constantly being carried will never learn to walk, still it is possible to teach the child to walk and it is equally possible to further the development of character by surrounding the evolving individual with the best environment for exercising his powers, by teaching him how his powers can be made to act most effectually on his environment and by personal influence.

As the evolution of the individual roundings, by means of his brain and nervous system.

In the savage, the individuality is unformed; action is regulated by custom and there is little difference between one member of the tribe and another. What one member would do, another would do, under the same circumstances. The savage has only just emerged from his animal condition. His inner consciousness is asleep, unaware of himself, or his powers. Appetites are his motive powers, objective thought is called forth in effort to satisfy appetites, and gradually his mental powers evolve, through him that he, as an individual, can use

Kisses are a feature of an F street

hakery and confectionery shop. They are very dainty indeed and most toothsome. The flavors are strawberry and maple, and the prices, 50 and 40 cents a pound.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS By the Shopper wanted models and are priced at \$3 each.

"Sixty years ago," said Dr. King. "Elizabeth Blackwell, the first wom-

pable of entering all branches of basic of entering all branches of the service as is man."

Dr. O'Malley was even more em-phatic in her statements than Dr. King.

||The number of women who suc-ceed in medicine in proportion to There are somewhere near, ghty women physicians in this

Woman Physicians Combat Theory Experience, Your Own They Are Incapable of Success

Dr. Cora S. King and Dr. Mary O'Malley Reply to Harvard Lecturer Who Advised Women to Let Medicine Alone.

Statistics Show That After Sixty Years of Progress There Are Over Eighty Women Physicians in Washington.

By FLORENCE E. YODER. S the woman physician a success? Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Harvard, says she is not.

Two women physicians in this city, eminently successful themselves, point out that she is. Harking back to the quarrel and dissent which arose sixty-one years ago, when Elizabeth Blackwell, a young girl, first tried to obtain entrance into a medical college for the purpose of studying medicine Dr.

Cabot, addressing this year's graduating class of thirty young women from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, said: "The great majority of women doctors that I have known have either been disappointed or dissatisfied women. * * Few have been successful, and the majority give up the pattle. • • General practice and research work should be avoid-

ed by women doctors. There is too much prejudice, unsubstantiated, it is true, in the one case, while the particular duties of research work require sudden spurts of energy in particular duties of research work require sudden spurts of energy in the other.

Dr. Cora Smith King, of this city, who has specialized in surgery, and Dr. Mary O'Malley, at St. Elizabeth's with a staff of women physicians under her charge, both did the same thing when they were shown the statement of Dr. Cabotthey laughed, and the burden of their remarks was identical.

"It seems so idiotic to answer this at all, said Dr. King, who talked between "calls" at her home, "but I suppose it might be worth while."

"Oh! mercy no!" I'm not disappointed nor dissatisfied." chuckled Dr. O'Malley, as she settled down for a moment in a chair in her reception room.

Progress of Sixty Years.

an physician, encountered identically the same kind of discouragement that Dr. Cabot so tactlessly gave to the members of the graduating class of the Woman's Medical College. In sixty years the number of women physicians has increased to something much over 7,400. If we had listened to the advice of those who discouraged us, we would never have gotten on at all. But that very tenacity of purpose, and willingness to combat all things, to fight even, of which Dr. Cabot deplored our lack, has enabled us to not only hold our own, but to increase in numbers.

"A sixty - year - old prejudice ment that Dr. Cabot so tactlessly but to increase in numbers.

"A sixty - year - old prejudice against women is not yet dead.

"At an international medical meeting at the Chicago, Dr. Lucy Waite was lauded several years ago by all of the physicians—men in the majority, of course—for having made a careful study of a certain trouble through 2,000 cases which came under her direct supervision. It had never been done before.

"There are somewhere near.



DR. MARY O'MALLEY.

DR. CORA SMITH KING.

A SUCCESS?

She is in the majority disappointed and dissatisfied with her career. -Dr. Richard Cabot.

She is successful in general practice, research work, and social service. Sixty-one years ago there was one woman physician. today there are over 7,399.—Dr. Cora Smith King.

the woman physician .- Dr. Mary O'Malley.

city," continued Dr. King," and we have two clinics managed entirely

this city has her car, and is com-fortably well off. Financially they seem to be as well off as the av-

erage man physician.

There is no opposition to the woman physician in this city. If there is I have yet to see it or hear there is I have yet to see it or hear of it. The women physicians themselves work in harmony with one another, and although I have practiced in three other cities, far West, middle West and East, I have never been in a community where a finer sense of appreciation waits upon the efforts of the woman physician. Her value here is highly rated.

"But the facilities for her education show that there is still a clinging vestige of the idea promulgated by Dr. Cabot. Of the number of women physicians who have graduated in this city those from Howard University are in the majority. The

University are in the majority. The doors of that institution were open to us from the start. In a way, it class, so lately enfranchised, should understand the dilemma of a class as yet dis-enfranchised, and humbly and courteously offer them every op-portunity possible for advancement and education.

All Branches of Service . "Neither from the viewpoint of research work or general practice, would I say that the young woman physician should cling solely to social service work. She is as ca-

IS THE WOMAN PHYSICIAN

She is at the opening of her future, and has greater opportunities for success and advancement than any woman in almost any other profession. The supply does not equal the demand for

> as the number of men who succeed in medicine in proportion to those

who take it up, she said.
"Women doctors are just as well suited as are men for research work. I cannot imagine what put that idea in the head of Dr. Cabot. In my own position with my own's staff we do a great deal. With \$30 wowe do a great deal. With \$50 women patients we manage to find
much that is vital to our profession.
"As for the ability of women to
carry on a practice. Dr. Cabot is not
quoted as going into detail over just
why women are not successful as
general practitioners. His one argument, that they are not able to fight
and combat obstacles in their profession is absolutely disproved by the
woman physician of today. Any other argument that might be deduced,
for instance that womes are not phyer argument that might be deduced, for instance that womes are not physically able to carry on the grueling duties of a general practice, I will willingly attack. It is true that women are more delicately organized than men, but on the whole they are capable of enduring much greater strain, mental and physical, than are men. I would call attention to the I would call attention to the fact in this behalf that the number of insane men far exceeds the pum-

ber of insane women.
"By far the best argument for the women physician, and her work, however, is the fact that today it is impossible for the supply to fill the demand. The widest field for endeavor lies open to the woman physician. I cannot keep my own staff filled. Last year at a banquet in New York, of eight young woman producted from Cornell not women graduated from Cornell, not one could be obtained, they all had appointments, and it was impossible

appointments, and it was impossible to arrange for obtaining a graduate from the next year's class!

"Women in general practice are not willing to leave it, and those who are just graduating are taken up as fast as they come along. A peculiar thing about this argument is that it can be answered by looking in the telephone book at the number of women physicians listed number of women physicians listed there, and by merely being a mem-ber of the community in which they live."

And of Philosophers, Is the Best Teacher

By DR. LEONARD & EENE HIRSHBERG, (Copyright 1915, by the Newspaper Feature S ervice. Inc.)

SCHOOLMASTERS are prone to inculcate the notion of Roger Ascham, that learning teaches more in one year than experience does in twenty. "Practical" men, on the other hand, make much of Lowell's line: "One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning." Pliny the Elder may have warning." Pliny the Elder may have sided with the garret philosophers when he said that the best plan is to profit by the folly of others.

The truth of the matter lies in the power of muscular agility and adaptation of the spoken or printed word, on the one hand, and the direct and immediate perception by the senses of what is going on in the world and the ready response of the muscles to

such sensations.

The seeming difference, however, is not as great as at first sight appears. Even logic and philosophy to be tenable are founded on experience. Knowledge and wisdom are only the rare power to adopt and to believe what some one else has already tried.

When you accept my word that gam-When you accept my word that gambling leads to loss of health and a fiery burn of the fiesh to loss of tissue, you will dread gambling, dissipation, and a burn just as thoroughly as if you, yourself, had had these experiences.

Experience Versus Reasoning.

Unhappily, human nature is accustomed to acquiesce and accept the things that should be tried, and to re-

things that should be tried, and to refuse adhesion and acceptance of the very experiences that should be avoided. You will accept my word for it that electricity is generated in all motion. This you should test in your own experience. It is not dramatic or exciting enough, however, so you accept it.

Cards, dice, horse racing, slot machines, headache powders, cures for "colds." and such iniquities you should shun, but you will not. Instead, you think in your vanity that you have a better way. Moreover, it is dramatic and exciting, and you have the usual human failing of being unable to think that you—the universe—and the world—only as big as the period at the end of this sentence in comparison with you—can clash without the world suffering a bit more than you.

Till old experience does attain to

Wisdom and Memory.

Speech and the written word symbolize the experience of others, of the past, and of those who are far distant from us. If there was no such means of conveying thought it is true that your own experiences and those or your family or tribal connections would be available, but the inventions dis-coveries, conveniences and learning of the ages would have been buried with

the ages would have been buried with their ruins.

When experience can be crystallized and held fast in words it becomes the common property and heritage of all who run and read. It is the mutual heritage of all. Only those who refuse to study, read, and utilize it lose it. The experiences of Aristotle, Galileo, Newton, Edison, Mendel, Darwin, Jennings and Pasteur are thus as much a child's as ydurs.

as yours.
Experience thus as if it were kept eternally in cold storage not only serves for the preservation of the race, it adds to its comforts, triumphs and happiness.
Moreover, it is equivalent to the gift of prophecy, because the some foresight is given as regards great events of the future as the elemental experience of burning your finger in a flame notifies you of all such future events.

There is no evidence to prove that

ADVICE TO GIRLS By Annie Laurie

Dear Annie Laurie: I am a voung girl of twenty. A year ago I became very fond of a schoolboy chum

of mine. We had been friends from our childhood. He being home from college on a vacation at the time, his stay was short.

After he went back we corresponded regularly, but of a sudden his letters ceased. I have written him three times asking him the reason for not answering, but no answer has come.

Don't you think he should write me some explanation? I cannot for-get him. What would you advise me to do? HOPE. HERE is only one thing to do,

Hope, and that is to wait. He certainly does owe you an explanation, if he has received your letter, and if he wishes still to be your friend.

Dear Annie Laurie: I am nineteen years old and considered very pretty. I have been keeping company with a young man twenty-three years old. I like him very much, and he says he loves me and could not live without me. But three weeks ago I met a man forty-eight years old with lots of money. He is very classy and wants to get married right away. My parents are dead, and I have

to work hard, and always said I wouldn't marry a poor man. So, Annie Laurie, I want you to tell me which one I should marry.

SERIOUS.

You should marry the man you love. Forty-eight is too old for nineteen, in nine cases out of ten. Find your happiness, my dear, nearer your own age, and never, never marry

Truthful: The young man seems to have lost interest in you and it hardly is worth while to try to win him back. If he does not care for you, it would place you in a most embarrassing position if you persisted in trying to attract live. embarrassing position if you sisted in trying to attract him.

Miss Laurie will welcome letters of inquiry on subjects of feminine interest from young women readers of this paper, and will reply to them in these columns. They should be addressed to her care, this office.



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First to Receive Degree

Elizabeth Blackwell Won Her Place As Physician After Long Struggle Against Tradition and Prejudice.

A number of dainty blouses, priced from \$1.95 to \$5 are selling rapidly at an Eleventh street department store. At \$5 is a white voile blouse with a broad Priscilla collar and sleeve-bands of blue and brown linen in wide stripes. At \$2.95 one may buy a most cool and attractive blouse of white dotted swiss, pink or blue voile and sheer embroidered organdy. The swiss is arranged over the voile in bolero effect, with a vest and a medici collar of organdy. The cuffs are of the voile, with overcuffs of organdie. woman to receive a medical degree in the United States, was born in England, but secured most of her education in the United States. (Imformation giving the names of shops which carry the articles referred to in these coismus will be furnished on request. Kindly mention date of issue when possible, and address "The Nhopper.") since she came to this country at the age of eleven. After courses in various private schools in Kentucky and New York she taught school. awaiting an oportunity to enter a

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first

Expert Accountant for Home Efficiency Women Have Yet to Learn the Value of Paying For Expert

By MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERICK

Knowledge on Their Own Business of Home Making.

ODAY no business, however small, is conducted exclusively on the one-man basis. Small stores as well as large corporations periodically call in the expert to go over books and keep their affairs free from tangles. This expert may be the expert accountant whose work lies chiefly with the finances of the firm; or it may be the specialized "efficiency engineer" who is more interested in production methods of the firm and the ways employes are managed. In

any case, the modern business man is willing to admit that he "doesn't know it all." and that there are men trained for the work outside of his own business who can give him points nevertheless about running his own business. But how about the woman in the home? Does she ever, is she willing to call in the household expert, or household efficiency engineer and pay for advice from her? Why does every American home-maker of the avarage middle class. maker of the average middle class with a small menage imagine that no one else can run her home as well as she, or that no one can tell her where there might be im-

provements, saving, or

(Copyright 1915 by Mrs. Caristine Frederick.)

ment? Even if she is quite wellto-do, she does not employ the services of a trained housekeeper, but prefers to keep the management in her own hands, even if her own hands are extremely untrained and

unfitted for the work.

Now, there are women who have made a special study of food values, household equipment, household fin-ances, and servant management. Their services are in keen demand by the hospital and the institution and even corporations that employ large numbers of people, but the home-does not call them in, does not ask their co-operation, and, bluntly, will not pay for it.

A most splendld woman in a northern city was convinced after here.

ern city was convinced after her training and experience in these lines, that she could work up the profes-sion of household engineer, and assist especially young married wo-men and others to run their homes more businesslike basis. on a more businesslike basis. She worked for two years and in that time had fees aggregating scarcely \$50. At the end of that time she gave it up with a feeling that the time was not ripe and that women, inspite of their protests, were not willing to pay to learn how to manage their homes more effficiently.

Another woman has, in connection with dietetic work, developed herself into what might be called a kitchen architect. She knows the most step-saving plans, the manufacturers and most improved equipment, and is competent to design new or old kitchens so that the worker can accomplish things with the least work and effort. It sounds like a glorious career. Dozens of letters come to this woman and she receives personal requests for help receives personal requests for help in the many kitchen problems, but —possibly one per cent of the in-quiries and calls are paying. In other words, women will not pay for service or for expert knowledge on their own business.

for service or for expert knowledge on their own business.

They will pay a doctor or a lawyer or a palmist, or they will pay \$15 for a hat, \$10 for a Georgette crepe, or \$2.79 for a cut glass fern diah. But will they pay a household expert, a dietician, or a kitchen architect, or be willing to lay down a greenback for service, information or assistance? At the same time, there is great cry that their home is mismanaged, but they can't see where to save or manage better. Whose fault is it?

HOPING.

I'll dig my little garden plot
And scatter seeds upon the green,
With hopes that it will be my lot
In all good time to string a bean.
—Akron Beacon Journal

college where she would be admitted as a medical student. She applied for admission to numbers of colleges and was emphatically refused the opportunity to study. At last she applied for entrance to Hobart College, at Geneva, New York. The faculty of the school were against the idea, but decided to were against the idea, but decided to refer it to a student vote. The students, who were—according to tradition—an unruly lot, enthusiastically approved the admission of Miss Blackwell, yet most of them had forgotten their vote, when, in the following autumn, the woman pupil took her place ammg the boys at the first lecture. Derision gave way to admiration at length, and tradition again comes to the rescue with the comment that speedy reform set in among the young men formin among the young men form-erly deemed incorrigible. Miss Blackwell's life in Geneva was not always as pleasant as her hours at school for she could not obtain board at any home in town because she was a woman and was studying medicine. In fact, it be-came necessary for her to buy a

After her medical studies at Hobart College were completed, she did graduate work in Paris and London, returning to the United State to practice in 1851. In 1889 she returned to England, dying there in 1910 at the

age of eighty-nine.

Dr. Blackwell was one of the founders of the infirmary of the Woman's Medical College of New York and a number of hospitals and infirmaries in England. One of the latest tributes to her memory is the new dormitory for women at Hobart College, her American alma mater, which has been named "Elizabeth Blackwell Hall."

Fairy O'Cairn

Pluck a reed, fashion a fife, Fairy O'Cairn. Let rise a vapor of song, all rife, With dreams called into magical life, Fairy O'Cairn.

Pipe on till fade the last sunbeams, Fairy O'Cairn. Till, shadow-enshrouded, somewhow it t you and I are dreams midst dreams. That sams. Fairy O'Cairn. —Viola Blackburn.

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